Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the third and fourth full paragraphs beginning on page 1, line 17 with the following amended paragraphs:

As shown in FIG. 1, a serving RNC (SRNC) 106, ~~which~~ located in a universal mobile telecommunication system (UMTS) under a core network (CN) 101, controls dedicated radio resources assigned to a mobile station (UE) 110 in a serving radio network subsystem (SRNS) 104.

If the mobile station 110 moves from a service area of a base station 108 to a service area of another base station 109, both base stations 108 and 109 demodulate signals from the mobile station 110 and send the demodulated frames to the SRNC 106. The SRNC 106 can select an optimal one among the received frames. In this manner, the mobile station 110 can maintain a communication channel by communicating with two base stations 108 and 109. In this case, the SRNC 106 and the base stations 108 and 109 ~~is~~ are included in the SRNS 104.

Please replace the second full paragraph beginning on page 2, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 2, the mobile station 110 is able to maintain a communication channel with two base stations 109 and 116 that are located in different RNSs during the soft

handover, when a serving radio network controller(SRNC) 106 and a drifting radio network controller(DRNC) 114 control a plurality of respective base stations 108, 109, 116, and 118. In this case, the SRNC 106 controls dedicated radio resources assigned to the base stations 108 and 109 located in the DRNS 112, and the DRNC 114 provides radio resources to the mobile station 110 when it moves from the DRNS 104 to the DRNS 112. The SRNC 106 and the DRNC 114 ~~is~~ are located in the SRNS 104 and DRNS 112.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on page 5, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

There are two methods for controlling the DSCH power control. The first is operating the SSDT (site selection diversity transmit) only in the uplink. When the mobile station performs soft handover, the mobile station measures the powers from every base ~~stations~~station using the SSDT to select one base station that transmits the strongest power as a primary base station, and responsively transmitting to the RNC through a physical signaling. In this case, only the primary base station continues to transmit information and the non-primary base stations stop the transmissions. The operation in uplink means that the primary base station selection signal is transmitted in uplink, but there is no power on/off operation in downlink.

Please replace the third full paragraph beginning on page 5, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

In the second method, the mobile station generates TPC signals for both the DCH and DSCH and ~~send~~ sends them to the base station. However, in the second method there is a problem in which the mobile station must measure the DSCH power as well as the DCH.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on page 7, line 6 with the following amended paragraph:

On the other hand, during the soft handover of the mobile station, the power control is performed on the basis of the sum of power from all of the base stations that consist an active set. But, the TFCI2 is not transmitted from all of the base station but only ~~to~~ from some of them. Accordingly, it is difficult to adjust the TFCI2 power to maintain at the predetermined quality.

Please replace the third full paragraph beginning on page 9, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 9a to FIG. 9d are block diagrams ~~for~~ illustrating channel connection states between the base stations and the mobile station during the DSCH hard handover or an associated soft handover of DCH when the mobile station moves into a service area of new

RNC. FIG. 9a shows a channel state before the soft handover of DCH ~~associate d~~ associated with the DSCH, and FIG. 9b shows the channel state during the soft handover of DCH associated with the DSCH and before the DSCH hard handover. FIG. 9c shows the DSCH hard handover, and FIG. 9d shows the channel state after the soft handover of DCH associated with the DSCH.

Please replace the fourth full paragraph beginning on page 16, line 13 with the following amended paragraph:

However, when the DSCH-associated DCH is in the soft handover, a different type of power control is needed. That is, the TFCI field which includes TFCI2 should be controlled by ~~other~~ another type of power control in order to maintain the TFCI field reception quality.

Please replace the third full paragraph beginning on page 17, line 8 with the following amended paragraph:

In this case, since only the TFCI2 power transmitted from one base station is adjusted without considering an active set topology, ~~the~~ enough power can be assigned thereto.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 19 and 20 and beginning on page 19, line 23 with the following amended paragraph:

The mobile station (UE) separately generates a transmission power control (TPC1) for the DSCH except for the TFCI field and a transmission power control (TPC2) for the DSCH. For this reason, the mobile station (UE) measures two kinds of powers. That is the mobile station power of the DCH except for the TFCI field and DSCH power. Firstly, the mobile station measures SIR using a pilot signal of the DPCCH in order to generate a TPC message for the DCH. Also, the mobile station uses the DSCH for measuring the DSCH power. In case of using DSCH, the SIR can be easily measured since the transmission is continuously performed with strong power. However, there are frames that do not carry the DSCH such that it is difficult to measure the SIR. Even though the TFCI2 occupies a little portion of a slot, the SIR can be ~~measure~~ measured in every frame because the TFCI2 is continuously transmitted. Accordingly, the TPC message to the DSCH can be generated by measuring power of the TFCI2.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on page 21, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

When the powers of the TFCI2 and TFCI1 are separately controlled, real and imaginary part signals of one symbol have respective powers in different levels. This is

exemplary generated when two bits are assigned to the TFCI field (see FIG. 11). If the whole of the ~~TFIC filed~~TFCI field is adjusted into the DSCH power (P2), the above problem can be resolved. That is, the TFCI1 and TFCI2 are included in the TFCI field of the DCH such that two kinds of information are transmitted with one symbol. In this case, the TFCI field including two TFCI bits is adjusted according to the transmission power control (TPC2) message generated for TFCI2 power control.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on page 23, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

For example, if the number of base stations that transmit the TFCI1 are ten and the number of base stations among those ten base stations that also transmit the TFCI2 are three, then the present power offset is calculated by adding ~~the~~ 7/10 of the previous power offset to the previous power offset. Also, if the number of the base stations that transmit the TFCI2 are five, the present power offset is obtained by adding 5/10 of the previous power offset to the previous power offset.